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LIFE BUOYS.  
MOORING BUOYS.  
BEACONS.  
PIER HEADS.  
CLOCK DIALS.  
LANTERNS FOR MAGAZINES.  
etc. etc. etc.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. have been  
Appointed Agents for the Sale of the  
PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT.

In Hongkong, South China, and Formosa.  
They have now a large supply of the most  
reputable Colours, and have prepared a dark  
room, in which the illuminating power of this  
Paint is shown.

Inspection is invited.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [632]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor  
and his Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,  
etc.

ABATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPIFFED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a fixed period will be confined to  
one column.

Correspondents are requested to forward their  
name and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matter should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 30TH, 1883.

The abolition of the Gambling Farm in  
Hongkong was a measure as to the wisdom of  
which much difference of opinion has  
been expressed. There is no reason to suppose  
that gambling is less now than it was in the days when the Farm was in existence,  
while there can be no question that its  
concomitant evils are much increased by the  
clandestine manner in which the practices is  
now indulged in. There is, however, no  
likelihood of the re-establishment of licensed  
gambling. The Farm was established in obedi-  
ence to instructions from home, and any  
attempt to re-establish it would be opposed  
from the same quarter. An interesting de-  
bate on the suppression of gambling took  
place at a recent meeting of the Singapore  
Legislative Council. The existing Ordin-  
ances on the subject having been found  
ineffective, a new Ordinance was introduced  
by the Attorney-General, but it was not  
made a government measure, the official  
members being invited by the Governor to  
give expression to their individual opinions.  
On the motion for the second reading, the  
Bill was boldly attacked by the Hon. J.  
Graham, one of the unofficial members, who  
moved the following resolution:—"That,  
experience having proved the Gambling Farm  
to be useless, this Council is of  
opinion that they should be repealed, and  
asks his Excellency to take steps for that  
end, and for establishing a Gambling Farm  
as the only means of effectually supervising  
and mitigating the evil." The Hon. G. M.  
Sandilands, another unofficial member, so-  
concurred the resolution, and a debate ensued  
in which opinions were pretty equally di-  
vided. Ultimately Mr. Graham withdrew  
his motion, having elicited the views of the  
Council. Upon this the Governor said—and  
his remarks para passa, would apply to the  
case of Hongkong:—"I think the hon. gentle-  
man has taken a wise course in withdraw-  
ing his motion. I do not think his view is  
likely, in any case, to be adopted at the  
Colonial Office, but it is absolutely certain  
that nothing but a unanimous vote would  
have any effect, and that with such strong  
expressions of opinion as we have heard  
from his Honour the Chief Justice, from the  
Acting Colonial Secretary, from the Colonial  
Treasurer, and from my hon. friend who re-  
presents the Chinese, even supposing the  
hon. gentleman could have a majority, what  
I am inclined to think he would not  
have had—it is entirely useless to raise the  
question at home. Nothing but a most over-  
whelming feeling would be of any avail, be-  
cause we should be going against the cur-  
rent of feeling in England." It seems that  
Singapore formerly had a Gambling Farm,  
but it was abolished so long ago as 1829 on  
a presentation of the Grand Jury. What was  
proposed, therefore, was to return to the sys-  
tem which had been in force formerly, the  
attempt made to suppress gambling during  
the intervening fifty years having proved  
altogether ineffectual. Mr. Graham speak-  
ing to his resolution, said:—"Whether  
we simply repeal the repressive Ordin-  
ances or establish a Gambling Farm, I,  
of course, do not mean to say that the vice  
will less abound, but I venture to think that  
it will not abound more, and we shall have  
the advantage that it will not be any longer  
practised in dark holes and corners, where  
the weak and unwary can be easily victim-  
ised. It will be practised in public, and  
the more public the better, for then the  
gamblers and their dark ways will be more  
easily known and detected." This, in brief,  
was the chief argument used in support of  
the motion—that as it is impossible to sup-  
press gambling it would be better to regulate it.  
Mr. Graham also read an extract from  
a report by Mr. Crawford, a former Governor  
of Singapore, who said:—"The Chi-

neses and Malays, and other inhabitants of  
the Eastern Islands are imbued with a pas-  
sion for gaming, for which prohibitory or re-  
strictive laws are no match," and Mr. Sandi-  
lands, the second of the motion, said:—"You  
might as well try to stem the Falls of  
Niagara as attempt to suppress gambling in  
this Colony by any form of legislation.

What, then, are we to do? If we cannot  
cur the evil, we should try to mitigate it.  
I hate and abhor gambling in any form, and  
I shrink from supporting anything that may  
seem to encourage it. . . . I would take  
my stand upon higher grounds, and contend  
that it is our bounden duty, if we cannot  
suppress gambling, to do our best to miti-  
gate its evils as much as possible, and that,  
in my opinion, can only be done by establishing  
a Gambling Farm." It was also argued  
that the Bill was in the nature of class legis-  
lation, as it would not affect the gambling  
of the wealthy in their clubs or private  
houses, but only the poor, who have not the  
same facilities for indulging in it. The chief  
speech in support of the Bill and against the  
resolution was that delivered by the Chief  
Justice. The most striking characteristic  
of the speech is its utter disregard of logic.  
This legal luminary in the first place treats  
gambling as a crime per se. He asks:—"Is  
gambling the only crime you are unable to  
suppress? Does murder decrease? Does  
burglary decrease? How is it that there are  
certain classes of crimes and offences which  
you never expect to eradicate?"—as though  
there were any comparison between the  
offences. Further on he changes front some-  
what and says that if a few ladies were seen  
taking part in a private sweep at the races  
no one would like to see them taken in  
charge by the Police—thus taking up the  
position that it is not the gambling that  
constitutes the crime, but the social status of  
the gambler. His Honour sees the absurdity  
of this position, however, agrees that "what  
is law for the European should be law for  
the coolie," and endeavours to extricate him-  
self from the horns of the dilemma in the  
following extraordinary fashion:—"By the  
English law a moderate amount of ex-  
citement in playing at cards and staking money  
is allowed. It is only when it becomes ex-  
cessive that it becomes a vice." This would  
be all very well if it were in accordance with  
fact, but we should like to know the law's  
definition of excessive excitement in gam-  
bling. There is in fact no question of  
doubt about it. The man who gambles  
with the smallest sum commits an illegal  
act provided the manner of his gaming comes  
within the definition of public gambling,  
while a wealthy man may gamble away his  
whole estate provided he does it privately.  
There is nothing fundamentally wrong in  
gambling. Inexpedient and foolish it may  
be, but to class it as a crime is absurd.  
Treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson,  
and such like, are crimes, because they are  
acts which work a direct injury to others,  
but when a party sit down to play for money  
they do no direct harm to others, and as to  
the loss, which may be sustained by any of the party, having  
entered on the amusement voluntarily, he  
must accept the responsibility. State  
enactments can never be made the source  
of right and wrong, properly speaking.  
The law may declare gambling to be illegal,  
but one will deny, however, that grave evils  
result indirectly from gambling, evils of  
such a nature that the state is justified,  
as a matter of expediency, in attempting either  
to repress or regulate it. As a matter of  
expediency, therefore, rather than as one  
of first principle, the subject ought to be  
discussed. Taking this ground we are of  
opinion that it would be much more ex-  
pedient, having regard to local circum-  
stances, to license and regulate gambling  
than to persist in futile endeavours to  
restrict it in toto. With the establishment of  
licensed gambling houses the vice does  
abound, in the colony for illegal gambling  
would cease to exist, and the practice  
would be carried on openly in properly regulated  
places subject at all times to the visits of  
the police. One of the police officers at  
Singapore says:—"There can be no two op-  
inions as to the desirability of a Gambling Farm.  
The entire Police Force are in favour  
of it, as it would aid them in their work and  
be the means of recovering much lost  
property, for when a man is seen gambling  
at high stakes, it generally happens the money  
is not his own, and the detectives spot him  
at once." Another argument against the  
existing system of repression is that it is a  
potent force in the creation of criminals.  
To quote from a Straits writer on the sub-  
ject, there is something in the necessity for  
repression which of itself removes a natural  
and wholesome restraint upon the gam-  
bler; for if to gamble is to break the law,  
most feel that as a law breaker he has  
already placed himself beyond the social  
pale; and it is well known with this con-  
sciousness how reckless in other respects  
such men become. If a man is detected  
gambling under the existing law he is at  
once branded as a criminal and treated as such,  
although his general disposition may be  
the reverse of criminal. By the establishment  
of a licensing system the Government would,  
we are persuaded, do far more to lessen the  
evils of gambling than they can effect by the  
maintenance of the present system of at-  
tempted suppression. If gambling could be  
suppressed it would be an excellent thing, but  
amongst a Chinese population that is quite  
impossible.

The delivery of the American mail was begun  
at 11.20 on Saturday morning.

The German Government refuses to allow  
any mail to Germany to be taken to the Chinese  
islands, which was recently launched at Scot-  
ton to China.

Mr. W. H. Gilder, the special correspondent  
of the New York Herald, was a passenger to  
Singapore by the Massasoit, mail steamer  
Troy, en route to Tongking.

The ironclad frigate Bayard, bearing the flag  
of Admiral Courbet, has arrived at Sathon.

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of Admiral Courbet, has arrived at Sathon.

The Regiments-General's return of births and  
deaths for the quarter ending 30th June shows  
that among the British and foreign community  
there were 30 births and 22 deaths, via British  
and foreign 13, American 6, Chinese 10, and  
non-resident 3. Among the Chinese there were  
28 births and 11 deaths. The annual death  
rate per thousand was, for the whole popula-  
tion, 23.95; British and foreign community, 17.29; de-  
ducing non-residents, 14.06; Chinese 29.70.

The telegraph has reached Ningpo, and the  
line is expected to be opened in a few days.

We hear from Tongkin that the French  
forces at Nandou, under Colonel Badens, made a sortie  
recently, which was completely successful, 1,000  
of the enemy being killed, while the French lost  
one. Another account places the Ameri-  
cans less at only 200.

It appears that our paragraph in Saturday's  
Public School was not quite correct. Mr. J. H.  
Coughtry was examine of the drawings and  
gave an extra price, in addition to those  
given by the school.

The P. & O. Company are building four new  
steamers, of two thousand tons each, and  
with engines of 1,000 horse-power; the other  
two of 4,500 tons and 500 horse-power. The  
steamers will be ready next year. The two first  
are to be named the *Vellette* and *Mesmer*.

General Halderman, the American Minister,  
says that to French enterprise, Siam is largely  
indebted for her first line of telegraph, and that  
it is our bounden duty, if we cannot  
suppress gambling, to do our best to miti-  
gate its evils as much as possible, and that,  
in my opinion, can only be done by establishing  
a Gambling Farm." It was also argued  
that the Bill was in the nature of class legis-  
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## EXTRACTS.

TIME'S BEVERAGE.  
When I was ten and she fifteen—  
Ah, me! how fair I thought her.  
She treated with disdainful mien—  
The homage that I brought her,  
And, in a taunting way,  
Would of my shy advances say:  
"It's really quite absurd, you see;  
It's very much too young for me."  
I'm twenty now, she twenty-five—  
Well, well! how old she's growing.  
I fancy that my suit might thrive  
If pressed again; but, owing  
To great discrepancy in age,  
Her marked attentions don't engage  
My young affections, for, you see,  
She's really quite too old for me.  
WALTER LEARNED, in the Century.

## THE SOFT YOUTH.

The youth who parts his hair at the equator, sucks the head of a ratten case, squints with dreamy-looking eyes through airy glasses, wears No. 5 boots at No. 6, sports a double-breasted watch-chain to which is anchored a 16s. watch, wears a horse's hoof cap and sporting-dog studs, and says, "deuced" and "aw, yea, d'amine," has a soft thing in this hard world. He wears it in his hat just beneath his unusually thick skull.

## HAIR.

Nature has fixed certain limits to man's coquetry in the re-modelling of his features, and the dignifying of his skin.

They are wide, in truth, but it may be observed with safety that she will not tolerate a fashion that removes any leading member.

The hair alone, of all properties, strictly personal, lies at our mercy, and seeing how that is dealt with we may not doubt that mankind would offer much more variety of appearance if its field of action were enlarged. Epochs are decided by the cut of the hair and beard, peoples identified, rank proclaimed. An Assyrian without his curlis, or as an animalus as "Plato's man," or as a celestial in ringlets. Among the happy thoughts of Greek caricature—too few of them have been preserved—was a drawing of the Prithian Apollo, bald-headed and bearded; the humour of the notion required small support. It has been said that shaving was the first impulse of civilisation; but if it be so, we observe a constant effort of mankind to return to savagery. Not for the few only, but for the head, fashion has exacted the use of razors again and again, and again and again has forbidden it. The last long period of clean-shaving is commemorated among ourselves in a manner curious and significant. During the interval "when beards were wigs and ladies their own hair," both sexes equally cherishing a smooth face, the entire terms belonging to this subject fell into neglect. "Beard," means properly the hair and cheek, "whisker" the ornament of the upper lip. Such is the plain sense of these words, and so were they used until a few generations back. But when our forefathers resumed the wear of natural clothing on the cheek, whilst still shaving the chin and lip, they generally gave to this appendage the name of "whisker," leaving naked and anonymous that part to which the term properly applied. So, when they also revolted against the razor, no word remained to describe the growth that followed, and we were obliged to borrow "moustache" from France. A good instance of this is to be obtained from analysis of language. If the Max. Muller of New Zealand in a time to come be worthy of his great forefathers he will thoughtfully argue a long history of clean-shaving in this realm by the mere transposition of words affected thereby.

Endless are the trains of reflection that arise in considering this matter of hair. Over a great part of the world shaving was a sign of slavery; and so it remains in some degree. Barbarous warriors clefted their locks, and the vanquished lost his promptly. The Greek, the Persian, the Turk, and the Celt agreed in this feeling, and, and so, probably, did all others at their stage of civilisation. Marriage, at first was, doubtless, slavery. For many, many a generation after brutal habit had been modified, the wife sacrificed herself. It was this conduct in especial which offended the "Shield Maidens" of Scandinavia, and it endures to our day, the tradition of it, is now unsuspected. The man who becomes a bride of Heaven is shorn, and in most countries a wife bides her head in a cap more or less tight—*in all European countries the did so*—Free maidens were recognized by their flowing hair. The custom of throwing an old shawl after the bride may possibly have relation with abridged nuptials, for another formula of wedding rites, an early age was the imposition of the bridegroom's foot on his wife's bont neck. This was another mark of slavery, often mentioned in the Bible; Dafod had authority for his picture of Men Friday in that attitude. The monks of St. Peter's Europe shaved their heads in token of servitude. Probably they learned this idea from Africans or Syrians; the monks of the West had higher spirit, and, then compromised, tracing only the circle of the crown of thorns, which gradually underwent further change till it took the form of a crescent. Greeks cut their hair as a sign of mourning or distress, but Romans suffered it to grow. There is reason to think that the latter did, at an early date, did not use the razor; but when we turn their hair with minuteness, free men cut their locks to a reasonable length. The first barbarian to Rome Sicily, as Pliny tells us, in the year A.D. 454. We know that the ancients had varied instruments of torture, which with prouess operated on the skin, for the names and a vague definition are often mentioned; as the best of them were used for paring the nails, we may believe that shaving was uncomfortable. Flaccid barbers were certainly not rare. The free hairdressing man, who could, hard, be distinguished unless they were shaved close, which spoiled their appearance. Accordingly, as all, and scurvy rascals were distinguished at Rome by long tresses and singlets. Fast and disreputable youths of doubtful status used a like fashion. Suetonius notes the shameful practice of Nero, who curled his hair elaborately, and built it up one tendon on another, or possibly, "crimped" it. The priests of Cybele, who used to hold a foul pre-mission among scoundrels and vile creatures of every age, wore long and dirty locks. So did the attendants of priests quite respectable, for reasons we cannot now understand. But with this single exception, if exception it be—Rome looked upon the Accretescomes as a bad character *qua facta*.

It is not strange, perhaps, that those races to which are granted the shortest and least tractable hair of half give themselves no pause to make a "shave" of what they have. The varieties of cutlery in England come as near to infinity as human devices may. Popular notions about "wicks" are gathered from the round, knobby crops in our streets. A visit to Africa dispels many illusions, and this among the rest. A noble warrior or boli at home had hair from one foot to two feet long, and say amount of it. Since this is not combed

out, will stand on end, it lends itself to more vagaries at less trouble, than does our longer and softer material, and a noress makes the utmost use of her advantages. To name one style among thousands, which we could not possibly imitate, favourite fashion of the West coast is the pine-apple dressing. After combing out the wool till it spreads out like a black nibbus, a slave trache two "gardens" parallel, an inch and a half apart. The texture she intersects at a like distance, making a lozenge, the hair on which is twisted to a point, coiled down like a rope, and so left with the tins protruding from the midst. The whole head treated in this manner resembles a pine-apple. Putting Africa aside, the further one's travels to South and East, the finer the hair one sees, more delicate the face and hands and limbs. But these common blessings are not much prized. Many males shave after the manner of Islam, many crop heads, and neither man nor woman is ignorant or even careful in dressing the hair. A twist and a knot suffice to keep the massive tresses out of the way, the loose ends hanging to the waist behind; and a wreath of orchid, a garland of incense, are the sole ornaments. It was when ladies of Europe wore a wig that they made up their heads to the likeness of post-chaises, chairs and chaises, and broad-wheeled waggons as Horace Wolfe tells us. The "Calashash" invented by the Duchess of Bedford, to suit this monstrous fashion, was shaped like the hood of a carriage, and was scarcely smaller, with hoops of whalebone raised or lowered by a string.

## A TORY PANEGYRIC ON THE OLD TURITANS.

In the current number of *Blackwood* there is a curious article praising the men of the Commonwealth and assailing the old Tories of the Restoration. The writer frankly confesses that the former were always ready to the honour of England, and allowed

no liberty to be taken with that; whereas, on the other hand, Charles and his courtiers allowed the honour of their country to be trampled in the dust. "We cannot look back to those unctuous days," says the modern advocate of Kingpin, "without admiration of the respect which England commanded, and the good name among the nations which my Lord Protector" acquired for her.

Oliver endured no slight from her friends.

For this, to the weight of his little finger to lay on Ireland just now! It would indeed effect a transformation for the better."

The writer adds that if we seek a pedigree for the fancy of depreciating our own nation we must

trace it back in the direction of the Republican saints of the Commonwealth, but we must look to the times of the Merry Monarchs, when the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, and when England was a worthless

and faithless ally. This is all true; but the odd thing is to find it in an organ of Toryism in 1883.

## A VERY INTELLECTUAL DOG.

A lady in Dowlow owns a very intellectual dog, of which she desired much to have a picture. She accordingly took him to a photographic gallery, and with the assistance of the artist endeavoured to make her pet take and keep a suitable position before the camera. But the spoilt dog was in an un-accommodating mood that morning, and after repeated trials the attempt to conquer him was given up in despair. "Go home," the lady said at last, pointing to the door; "you are a bad, naughty, naughty dog." The culprit changed instantly his saucy manner, and dropping his tail between his legs slunk away in confusion. All the rest of the day he seemed to realize that he was in disgrace, crouching in corners, and wearing a shame-faced air. The next morning he was missing, and all search failed to discover him. About noon he reappeared, much elated, and having fastened to his neck an excellent tin type of himself. Inquiry disclosed the fact that when the photographer went down in the morning the dog was there at the door of the gallery awaiting admission. As soon as the door was opened Carlo ran joyously up stairs, and leaped into the chair on which his mistress had poised him the day previous. Seizing the situation the artist made his preparations with all possible speed, and the result was the delightful picture which the four-legged pugilist had taken home as a peace-offering to his mistress.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Six years' residence in the States has quite convinced me that for quiet uncontested refinement of mind and sentiment for general development of human sympathy and human kindness, for lack of party unscrupulous jealousies and suspicions, for generous impulses and generous acts towards those who are honestly trying to get on, the great mass of the American people are far ahead of ourselves. But we are, so to speak, the English of the world, the head was a sign of slavery; and so it remains in some degree. Barbarous warriors clefted their locks, and the vanquished lost his promptly. The Greek, the Persian, the Turk, and the Celt agreed in this feeling, and, and so, probably, did all others at their stage of civilisation. Marriage, at first was, doubtless, slavery. For many, many a generation after brutal habit had been modified, the wife sacrificed herself.

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was shaped like the hood of a carriage, and was scarcely smaller, with hoops of whalebone raised or lowered by a string.

—*Saturnus Record.*

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON JULY 25TH, 1883.

Woolen Goods.	
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair.....	\$1.45 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair.....	\$1.75 to 4.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair.....	\$1.75 to 5.75
Cambric, 35s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 38s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 40s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 42s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 44s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 46s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 48s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 50s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 52s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 54s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 56s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 58s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 60s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 62s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 64s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 66s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 68s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 70s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 72s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 74s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 76s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 78s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 80s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 82s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 84s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 86s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 88s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 90s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 92s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 94s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 96s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 98s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 100s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 102s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 104s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 106s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 108s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 110s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 112s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 114s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 116s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 118s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 120s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 122s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 124s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 126s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 128s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 130s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 132s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00
Cambric, 134s., per piece.....	\$1.45 to 3.00